LAKE MICHIGAN

2005 Charter Boat Catch and Effort,

Indiana Waters of Lake Michigan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Fifty-five charter licenses were issued to fish Lake Michigan during 2005.

- Compliance with the mandatory reporting requirement during 2005 was 100%. From the reports received, 91% were received within the legal required time frame (based upon the postmarked date on the mailing envelope). Of the reports that were turned in tardy, the average was 20 days late.

- Operators submitted reports on 703 fishing trips from Indiana waters of Lake Michigan. Salmonid species were the primary target; however, 57 fishing trips were conducted exclusively for yellow perch.

- A total of 18,449 hours were spent pursuing trout and salmon by 3,229 chartered-anglers. This was a decrease of 28% in angler hours and number of anglers compared to the 2004 season. A total of 1,556 hours, representing 57 trips, were spent fishing for perch by 299 chartered- anglers. This was an increase compared to the 2004 season when only 39 trips were conducted exclusively for yellow perch.

- The trout and salmon harvest totaled 5,761 fish. The most abundant species in the harvest were coho salmon, comprising 63% of the total. The 2005 salmonid harvest represented a decrease of 43% compared to the 2004 harvest. The yellow perch harvest of 3,394, was an increase of 54% compared to 2004.

- Angler success for all salmonid species was 31.2 fish per 100 angler-hours. Charter harvest-rates for coho salmon and Chinook salmon declined; however, the steelhead, brown trout and lake trout harvest-rates equaled or exceeded what was observed in 2004. Comparing 2005 harvest-rates with their ten-year averages, only Chinook salmon and brown trout had rates that either equaled or exceeded their long term average. The charter harvest-rates for coho salmon, steelhead and lake trout were all below their ten-year average.

- The overall success of a fishing season in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan is heavily influenced by many factors including, but not limited to, spring weather patterns, near shore water temperatures, stocking levels, forage levels, fish movement and total angler-effort. Positive and/or negative changes to these elements can significantly alter the outcome of a particular fishing year.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the late 1960's, salmon and trout have been an important component of the Lake Michigan fish community. Lake trout *(Salvelinus namaycush)* planting began in 1965 and coho salmon (*Oncorynchus kisutch*) and chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) were introduced from the Pacific Northwest in 1966 and 1967 (Eshenroder et. al., 1995). Rainbow trout, or steelhead (*O. mykiss*) and brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) were also extensively planted. Of the five salmonid species stocked, only lake trout were released with the main objective being rehabilitation (i.e., to re-establish reproducing populations of this native Lake Michigan trout species). The others were stocked to provide angling opportunities and to utilize the overabundant population of non-native alewives (*Alosa pseudoharengus*). Alewives entered the Lake Michigan system in 1949 from the Atlantic Ocean via the Welland Canal (which joined Lakes Erie and Ontario to bypass Niagara Falls, a natural barrier for aquatic organisms). Since 1993, the number of fingerling trout and salmon stocked in Lake Michigan has averaged 13.8 million (Figure 1).

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Division of Fish and Wildlife has stocked trout and salmon along the southern shoreline of Lake Michigan since 1969. The area stocked extends from Michigan City to Whiting Park (Whiting, Indiana) and includes sites along the St. Joseph River, Trail Creek and the East Branch of the Little Calumet River. On average, 1.2 million trout and salmon have been stocked in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan since 1993 (Table 1, Figure 2). Brown trout stocking in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan began in 2002 through a cooperative trade agreement with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IL DNR). Indiana trades skamania steelhead for the Illinois brown trout. Due to hatchery constraints, Indiana last stocked brown trout into Indiana waters in the early 1980's. The continuation of the brown trout stocking trade program is reliant upon future availability of fish from the IL DNR.

By the mid-seventies, the Lake Michigan fishery was rapidly developing. Recreational participation in the Great Lakes region of the United States quickly increased during this period, attracting large numbers of anglers (Kuehn et. al., 10-17). The charter fishing industry evolved alongside the expanding salmonid fishery. Fishery managers viewed these charter trips as a way to monitor long term fishing effort and catch information. In 1987, Indiana enacted a mandatory

charter reporting system. This reporting system requires all person's providing sport fishing for hire on Indiana waters, waters containing state-owned fish or state boundary waters be licensed and submit accurate catch records on a monthly basis.

The objective of the charter-boat catch reporting system is to obtain a continuous annual record of charter fishing effort and the numbers and species of fish harvested in Indiana's portion of Lake Michigan. These data assist the Division of Fish and Wildlife's Lake Michigan fishery management efforts in providing valuable trend information concerning the status of stocked salmonids in Lake Michigan and also provides the Indiana charter-community with catch-effort statistics.

METHODS

Catch and effort information were submitted by charter-boat operators through the mandatory catch reporting system. Licensees provided catch information on a per trip basis for all trips conducted exclusively in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan. Reports were required to be submitted before the fifteenth day of the following month, as outlined in Administrative Code 312 IAC 9-7-17 (Appendix 1). The administration of the charter reporting program and compilation of Lake Michigan charter fishing catch and effort is part of the Division of Fish and Wildlife's Work Plan 200750. This work plan covers sport fish monitoring in Lake Michigan.

The information obtained from each report included: reporting period (month), name of licensee, license number, date of fishing trip, total number of anglers, total hours fished, and numbers of fish harvested and released (Appendix 2). Space was also provided on the form for comments or observations. Only trips conducted wholly or partially in Indiana waters needed to be reported. Reports were required monthly, even if no fishing activity occurred as long as the license was active.

Delinquencies were directly addressed by the Division of Law Enforcement District 10 Headquarters, Michigan City. Operators who were missing required reports (or failed to mail reports by the date required) were issued either a written warning or citation (class C infraction) for failure to submit the charter boat operator's report (s) before the 15th day of each month (312 IAC. 9-7-17; Authority IC 14-22-2-6, IC 14-22-15).

The information obtained from these monthly catch reports is summarized annually.

RESULTS

Lake Michigan licenses

Fifty-five charter licenses were issued to fish Lake Michigan during 2005. Since the 2002 fishing season, an increase in the number of charter licenses issued has been observed (Table 2).

Compliance

Compliance with the mandatory reporting requirement during 2005 was 100%. From the reports received, 91% were received within the legal required time frame (based upon the post-marked date on the mailing envelope). Of the reports that were turned in tardy, the average was 20 days late. During 2004, 39 was the average number of days late.

Five operators received either a written warning or citation for missing reports. Two of the citations were for active fishing times between the months of April through October.

Fishing harvest and effort

Operators submitted reports on 703 fishing trips from Indiana waters of Lake Michigan. This was approximately 28% fewer than the number of trips that occurred during 2004 with 54 licensed Lake Michigan operators (Palla 2005). Salmonid species were the primary target; however, 57 fishing trips were conducted exclusively for yellow perch.

A total of 18,449 hours were spent pursuing trout and salmon by 3,229 chartered-anglers (Table 3). This was a decrease of 28% in angler-hours and number of anglers compared to the 2004 season, when 25,852 hours were fished by 4,535 anglers. April (6,988 angler-hours), May (4,040 angler- hours), June (2,731.5 angler-hours) and September (2,506 angler-hours) were the months with the highest salmonid fishing effort (Table 3). A total of 1,556 hours, representing 57 trips, were spent fishing for perch by 299 chartered-anglers. This was an increase compared to the 2004 season when only 39 trips were conducted exclusively for yellow perch (Palla 2005).

The trout and salmon harvest totaled 5,761 fish (Table 3). The most abundant species in the harvest were coho salmon, comprising 63% of the total (Figure 3). Chinook salmon harvest followed, with 1,343 fish or 23% of the total. Overall, the salmonid harvest represented a decrease of 43% compared to the 2004 harvest of 10,054 fish (Table 4, Figure 3). The yellow perch harvest of 3,394 was an increase of 54% compared to the 2004 harvest of 2,207 fish (Palla 2005).

Harvest rates

Relative yearly comparisons of harvest, independent of the magnitude of effort, are possible by expressing the harvest on a per-unit-of-effort basis, known as harvest rates. Harvest rates allow us to standardize each fishing year. With this measure, the long-term trend of fishing success by species can be presented for comparison from year to year. All harvest rates are standardized to 100 angler-hours because harvest rates were significantly less than one fish per angler-hour.

Angler success for all salmonid species was 31.2 fish per 100 angler-hours, lower than both the 2004 rate (38.9 fish/100 angler-hours) and ten-year average (49.6 fish/100 angler-hours, Figure 4). Charter harvest-rates for coho salmon and Chinook salmon also declined; however, the steelhead, brown trout and lake trout harvest-rates equaled or exceeded what was observed in 2004 (Figures 5 through 9). Comparing 2005 harvest rates with their ten-year averages, only Chinook salmon and brown trout had rates that either equaled or exceeded their long term average (Figures 6 and 8). The charter harvest-rates for coho salmon, steelhead and lake trout were all below their ten-year average (Figures 5, 7 and 9).

Released Species

A relatively low number of trout and salmon were released by chartered-anglers, as shown in Table 5. Coho salmon and Chinook salmon were most often released from the spring fishery (April and May). A total of 1,735 yellow perch were released, representing more than 30% of the total catch (3,394 perch harvested and 1,735 perch released).

DISCUSSION

The overall success of a fishing season in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan is heavily influenced by many factors including, but not limited to, spring weather patterns, near shore water temperatures, stocking levels, forage levels, fish movement and total angler-effort. Positive and/or negative changes to these elements can significantly alter the outcome of a particular fishing year.

Based on harvest rates, the 2005 salmonid fishing season can be characterized as above average for Chinook salmon, average for brown trout and below average for coho salmon, steelhead and lake trout.

Fishing in near shore waters proved difficult this past spring, as the majority of fish were located in Illinois and Michigan waters; depths typically greater than 130 feet (Brian Breidert, personal communication). Trout and salmon were scattered, and located deeper than where fish typically congregate in the spring months (i.e. Indiana waters of Lake Michigan, less than 60 feet in depth). Since the majority of salmonids are harvested during the spring months, the reduced harvest negatively impacted the seasons overall success. Additionally, economics may have negatively impacted the 2005 fishing season. Larger expenses likely incurred as operators were required to travel a greater distance offshore and spend additional time locating fish concentrations. Retail gasoline prices, regular averaging $2.27 per gallon in 2005 (U.S. Department of Energy 2006), potentially drove the number of individuals booking fishing trips and the number of trips operators conducted. The number of fishing trips fell by 28% from 2004 to 2005. The 2005 average regular pump price increased 23% compared to 2004, when the average price was $1.85 per gallon.

Harvest per unit effort between the charter reports and boat anglers from the creel survey (based on directed effort for salmonid species) were compared, with charter boats being more productive (Brian Breidert, personal communication). However, sport anglers were more productive for Chinook salmon than the charter boats, 9.4 fish/100 angler-hours versus 7.3 fish/100 angler-hours, respectively. From the sport fishery, the month of July accounted for the largest Chinook salmon harvest. This includes Chinook caught in Indiana and other states' waters which were brought back to Indiana ports. Since the majority of charter operators didn't

fish Indiana waters during July (36 trips conducted during the month), we would expect to see a difference in success as operators are required to report only trips that occurred within Indiana waters. Illinois waters accounted for the bulk of the Chinook salmon harvest during July (Brian Breidert, personal communication).

Salmonid survival, movements, and habits are dynamic. Thus, information on sport fishery harvest, catch per unit effort, and biological information is essential to make management decisions and develop a better understanding of population dynamics. It is the goal of management agencies to balance predator and prey populations, and provide the best outcomes in the Lake Michigan fishery. We have seen the number of salmon the lake can sustain change over time. For instance, over the past several seasons there has been exceptional Chinook salmon fishing on Lake Michigan. Approximately 8.5 million pounds were harvested by sport anglers in 2004 (Breidert et. al. 2005). This great fishing suggests a larger number of Chinook salmon in the lake exist than stocking can explain and/or there is not enough forage and the hungry Chinook are more willing to bite anything in sight. In fact, a declining trend in the number and condition (weight at a given length) of alewife has been identified. This not only has ramifications for Chinook, the largest consumer of alewife, but other salmonid species as well. The number of fish Lake Michigan can support will continue to change over time as new species and habitat alterations impact the system. It is important to realize that changes, positive and/or negative, will impact future fishing success.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

- The Lake Michigan Fisheries Research Office continue program administration of the mandatory catch reporting system. Information on sport fishery harvest and catch per unit effort is essential to make management decisions and develop a better understanding of population dynamics.

- The Lake Michigan Fisheries Research Office continue working with District 10 Law Enforcement to maintain report compliance and decrease report tardiness.

- Division of Fish and Wildlife continue informing operators of the reporting requirements of Administrative Code 312 I.A.C. 9-7-17 by providing the charter reporting guideline's packet when their license is initially issued.

- The Lake Michigan Fisheries Research office should continue forwarding the Charter Boat Catch and Effort in Indiana Water's of Lake Michigan reports to Lake Michigan charter operators. Additionally, this report should be made available on the Division's web page. Data from inland operators should be forwarded to the northern and southern regional supervisor's for distribution to district fisheries biologists.

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Submitted by: Janel S. Palla, Assistant Fisheries Biologist
Date: February 28, 2006

Approved by: Brian Breidert, Fisheries Biologist

Approved by: Stuart Shipman, Fisheries Supervisor
Date: March 9, 2006

Table 1. Number of trout and salmon stocked in Lake Michigan by Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1993 through 2005.

	LAKE MICHIGAN				ST. JOSEPH RIVER		
Year	Chinook Salmon	Coho Salmon	Steelhead Trout	Brown Trout	Chinook Salmon	Coho Salmon	Steelhead Trout
1993	292,464	12,316	295,837	0	166,142	0	180,512
1994	368,026	84,397	378,522	0	168,938	0	172,975
1995	364,182	165,809	301,052	0	190,819	0	188,842
1996	362,162	266,549	312,776	0	209,407	75,980	254,135
1997	279,297	80,817	340,010	0	143,262	0	287,174
1998	386,525	148,320	183,715	0	206,987	0	299,869
1999	264,608	146,882	319,082	0	150,811	0	252,491
2000	267,865	157,208	174,136	0	149,911	0	220,439
2001	297,195	157,048	297,971	0	153,520	0	293,475
2002	253,000	224,797	298,884	35,000	0	0	306,297
2003	232,395	233,248	309,134	40,400	0	0	282,857
2004	237,052	236,026	334,968	46,238	0	0	278,109
2005	251,281	237,009	645,576	36,371	0	0	287,471
Totals	**4,732,589**	**4,732,589**	**4,778,603**	**158,009**	**1,861,842**	**75,980**	**3,756,497**

Table 2. Number of charter licenses issued to fish Indiana's portion of Lake Michigan from 1996 through 2005.

YEAR	NO. LICENSES	YEAR	NO. LICENSES
1996	43	2001	41
1997	45	2002	47
1998	42	2003	53
1999	40	2004	54
2000	39	2005	55

Table 3. Trout and salmon harvest and fishing effort reported by charter-boat operators fishing Indiana waters of Lake Michigan during 2005.

	MONTH									
	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	TOTAL
HARVEST										
COHO	373	2,571	462	147	24	2	51	0	0	3,630
CHINOOK	0	20	414	336	234	64	259	16	0	1,343
STEELHEAD	6	89	36	248	60	1	7	0	0	447
BROWN TROUT	74	115	56	23	2	1	4	0	0	275
LAKE TROUT	0	9	23	16	2	1	12	0	3	66
TOTAL	453	2,804	991	770	322	69	333	16	3	5,761
ANGLER HOURS	802.5	6,988	4,040	2,731.5	920	187	2,506	262	12	18,449
ANGLERS	166	1,323	677	430	142	32	416	40	3	3,229
TRIPS	36	276	145	98	36	6	96	9	1	703

Table 4. Trout and salmon harvest and fishing effort reported by charter-boat operators fishing Indiana waters of Lake Michigan from 1996 through 2005.

YEAR	COHO	CHINOOK	STEEL-HEAD	BROWN TROUT	LAKE TROUT	ANGLER HOURS	NO. ANGLERS	TRIPS
1996	7,830	581	1,232	209	161	17,742	3,807	753
1997	12,336	498	935	516	222	19,482	4,167	836
1998	5,299	108	780	331	282	13,630	2,856	584
1999	6,904	389	1,465	248	203	27,964	5,427	1,139
2000	6,389	270	170	390	149	13,953	2,815	571
2001	10,026	621	295	267	188	19,295	3,576	744
2002	8,391	1,394	700	346	165	21,164	3,946	841
2003	8,720	788	887	172	58	22,201	4,000	862
2004	6,914	2,342	442	274	82	25,852	4,535	990
2005	3,630	1,343	447	275	66	18,449	3,229	703
Five-year Average (‘01-‘05)	7,536	1,298	554	267	112	21,392	3,857	828
Ten-year Average	7,644	833	735	303	158	19,973	3,836	802

Table 5. The number of trout and salmon released as reported by charter-boat operators fishing Indiana waters of Lake Michigan during 2005.

	MONTH									
	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	TOTAL
SPECIES										
COHO	1	36	17	1	6	0	4	2	0	67
CHINOOK	0	3	11	3	1	0	10	0	0	28
STEELHEAD	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	6
BROWN TROUT	2	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
LAKE TROUT	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

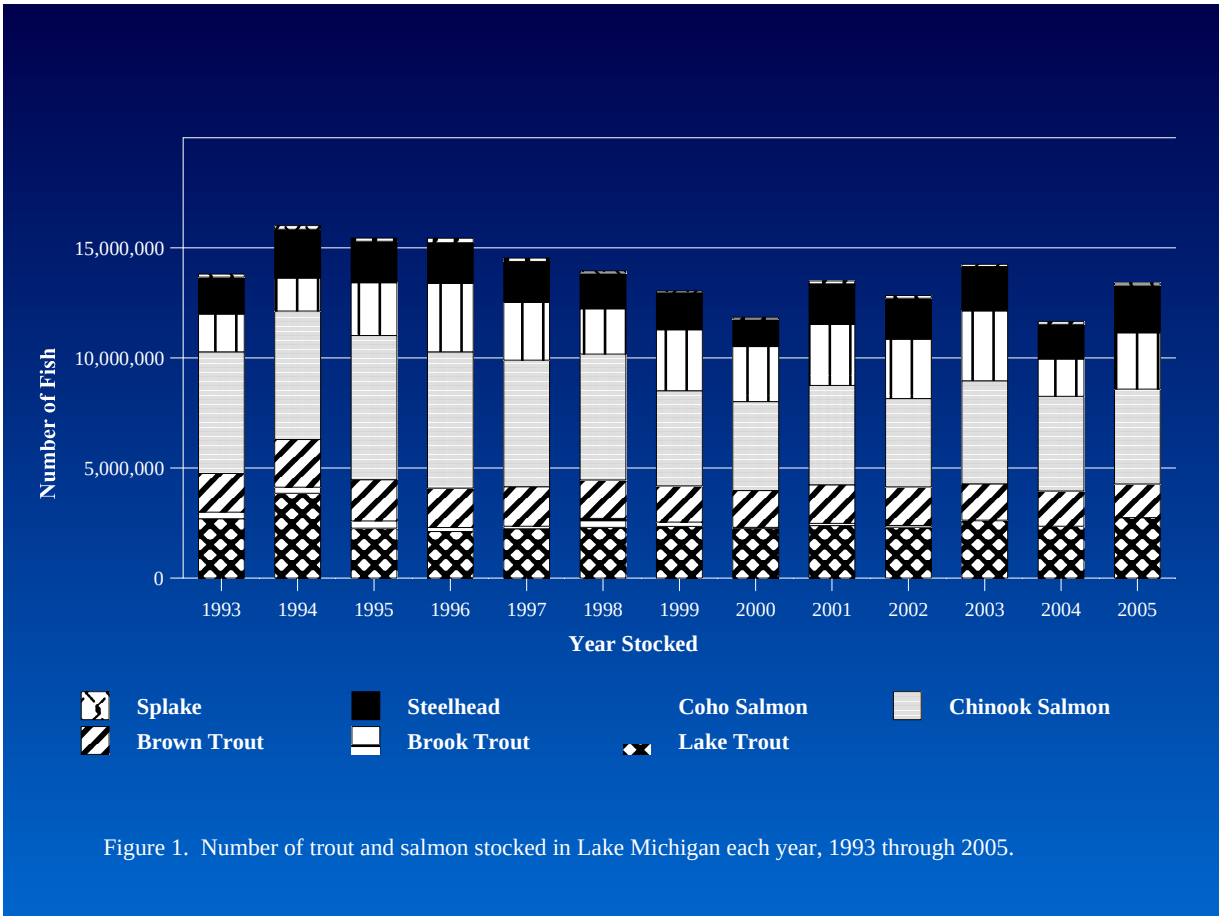

Figure 1. Number of trout and salmon stocked in Lake Michigan each year, 1993 through 2005.

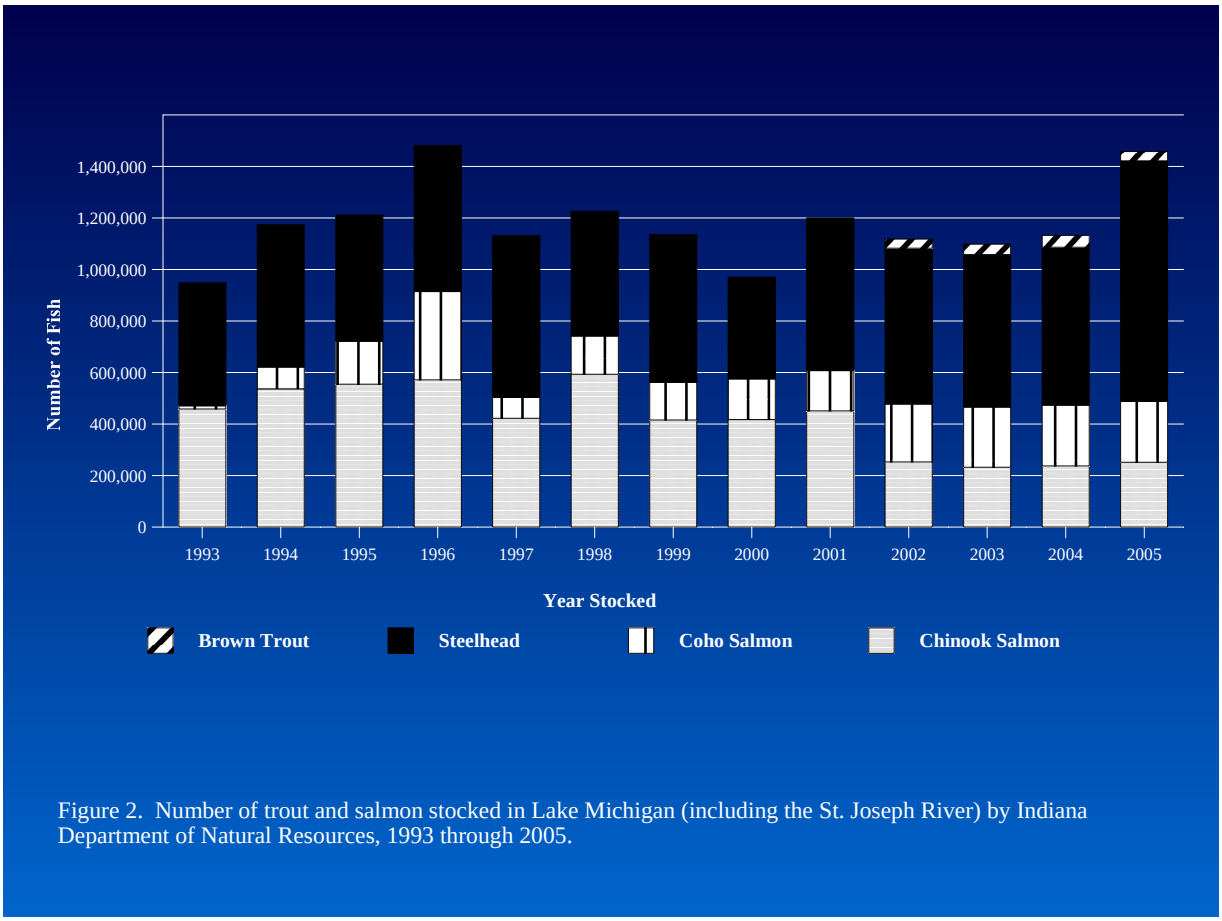

Figure 2. Number of trout and salmon stocked in Lake Michigan (including the St. Joseph River) by Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1993 through 2005.

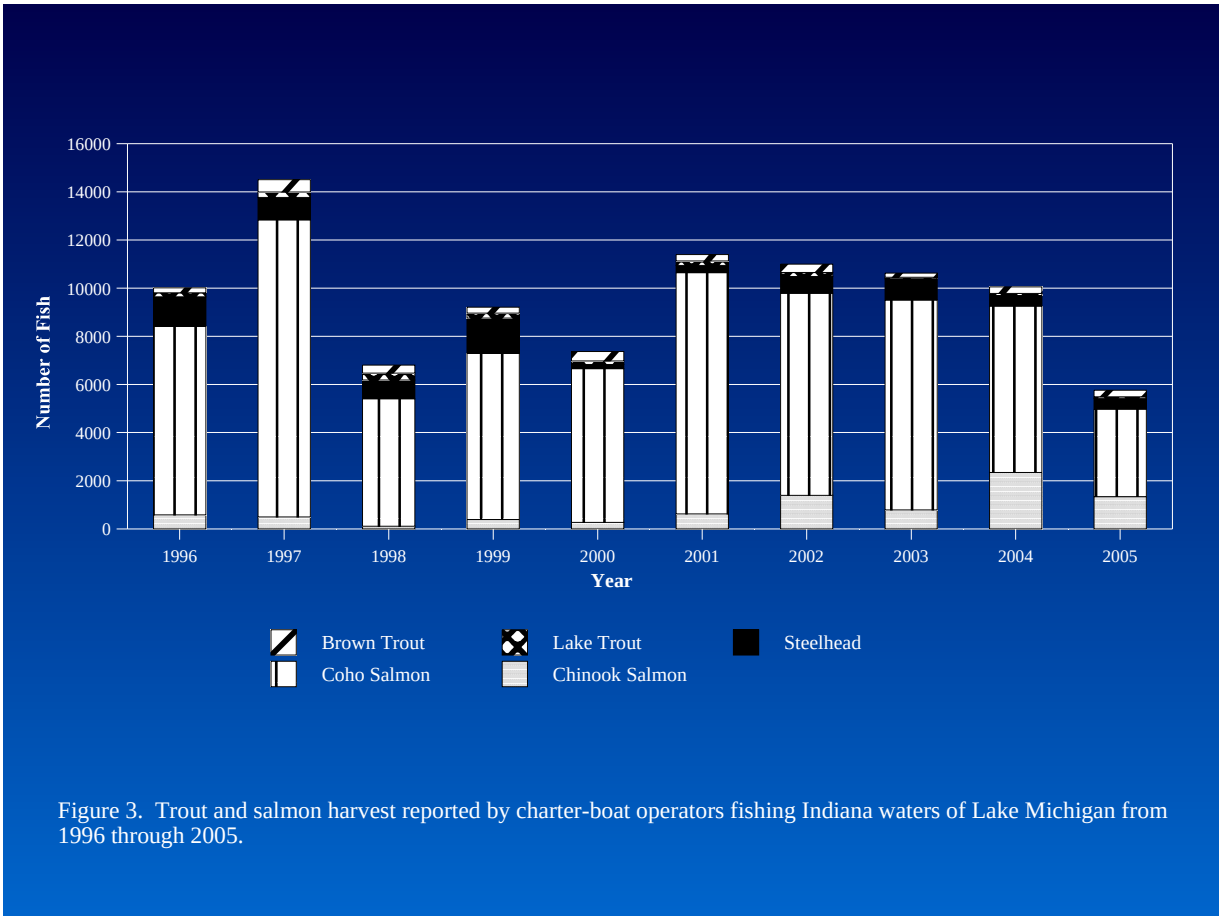

Figure 3. Trout and salmon harvest reported by charter-boat operators fishing Indiana waters of Lake Michigan from 1996 through 2005.

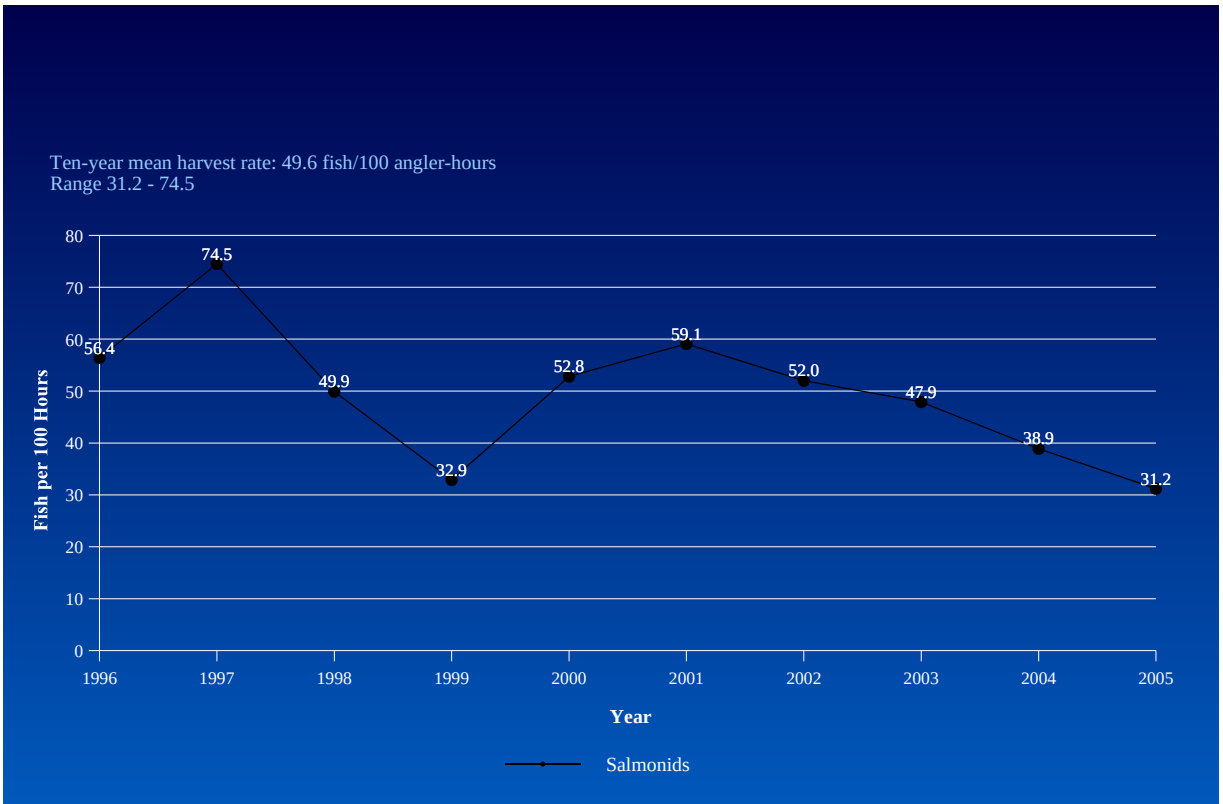

Figure 4. Charter harvest rate for all salmonid species in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan from 1996 through 2005.

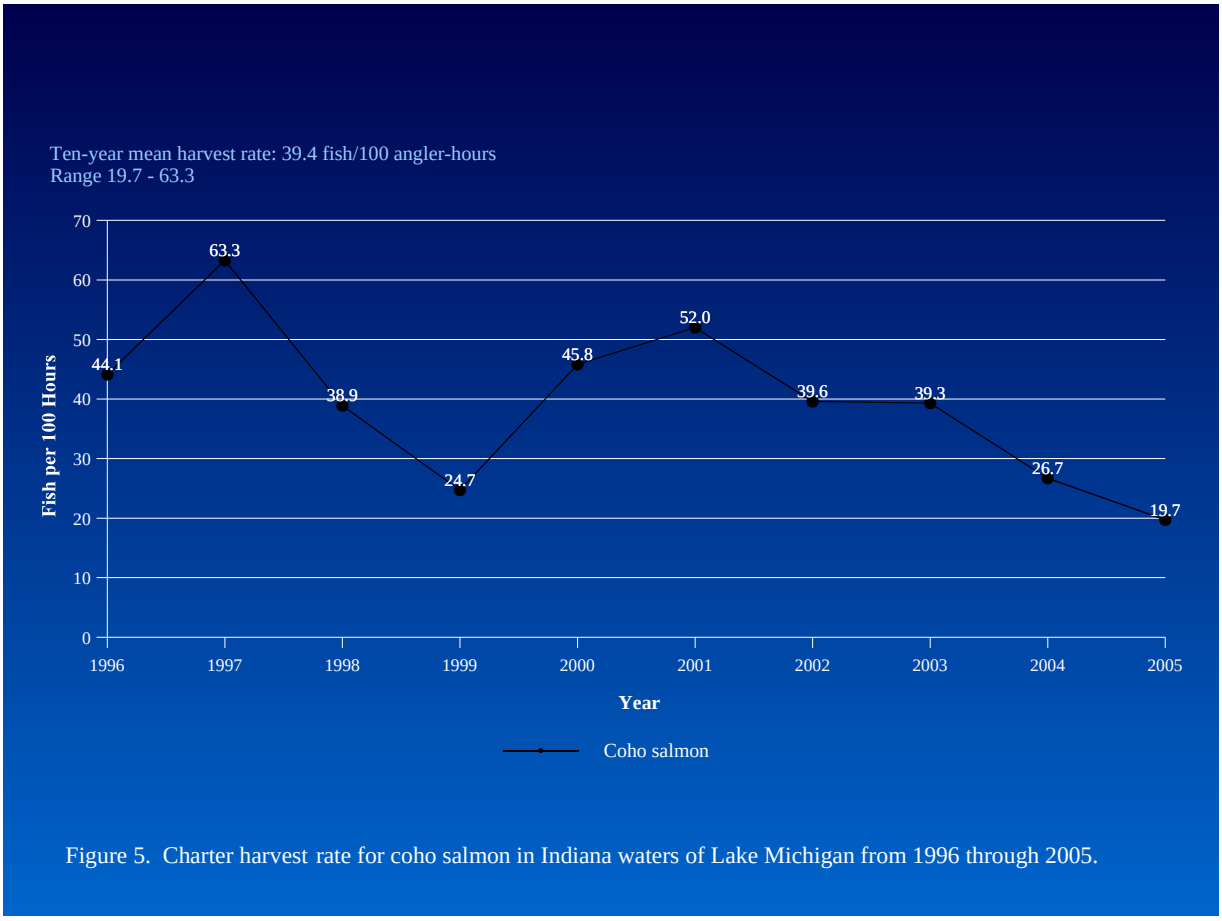

Figure 5. Charter harvest rate for coho salmon in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan from 1996 through 2005.

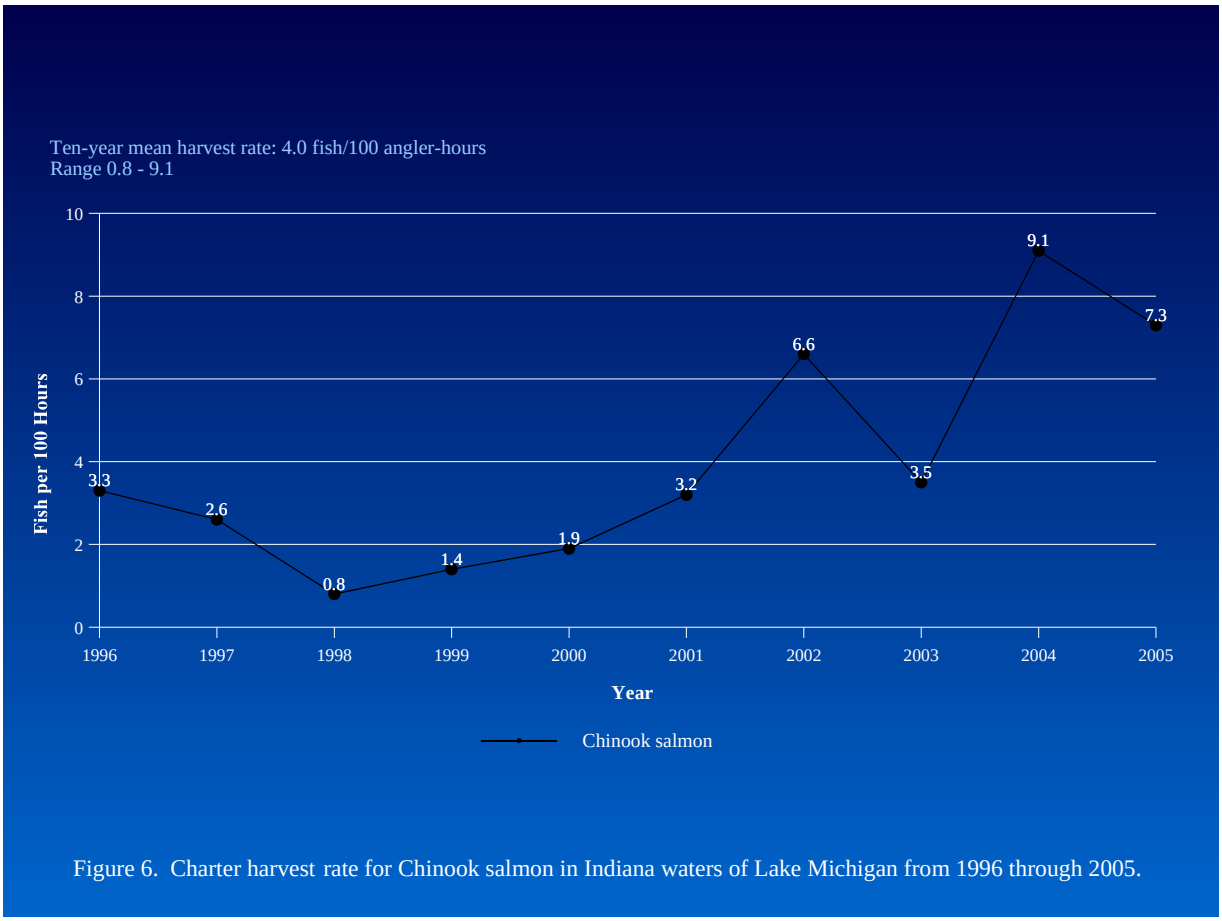

Figure 6. Charter harvest rate for Chinook salmon in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan from 1996 through 2005.

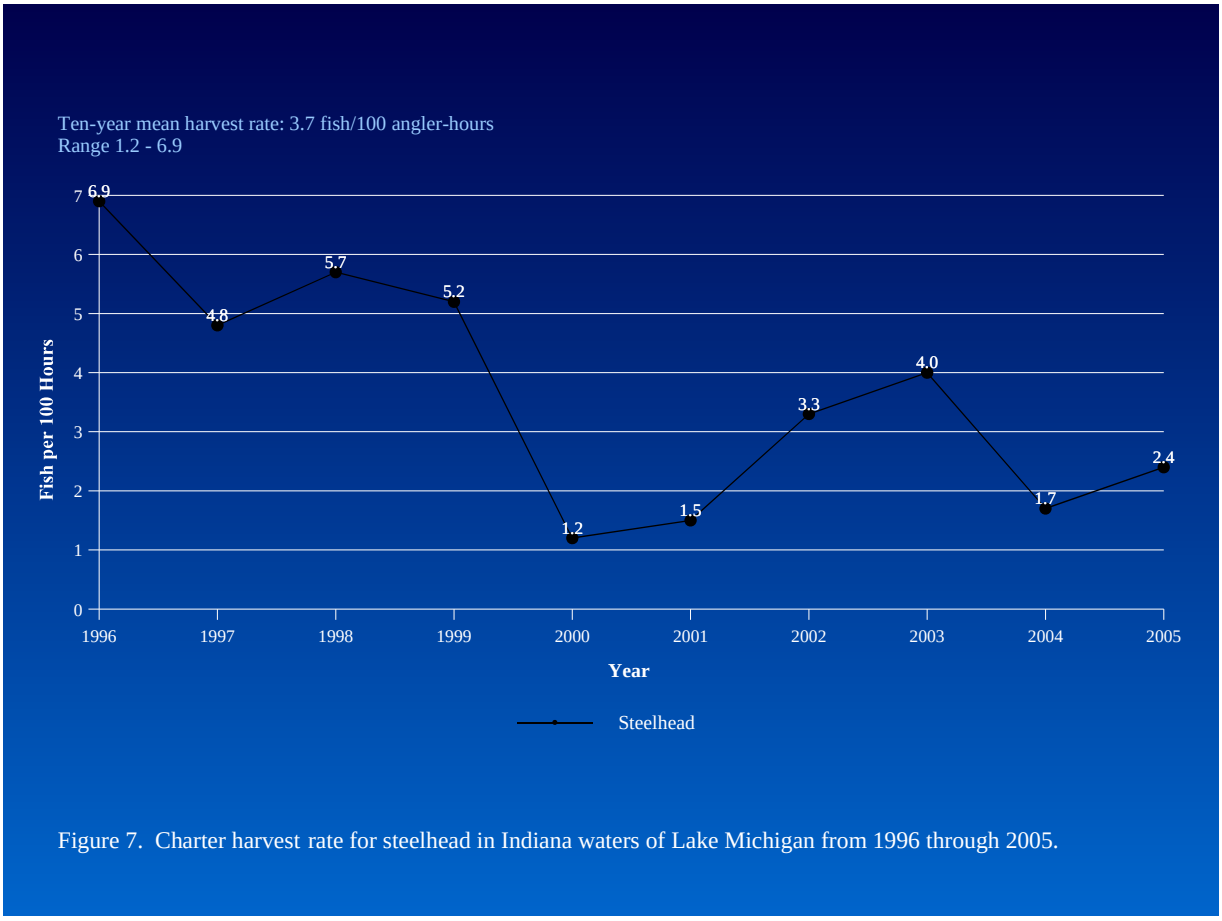

Figure 7. Charter harvest rate for steelhead in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan from 1996 through 2005.

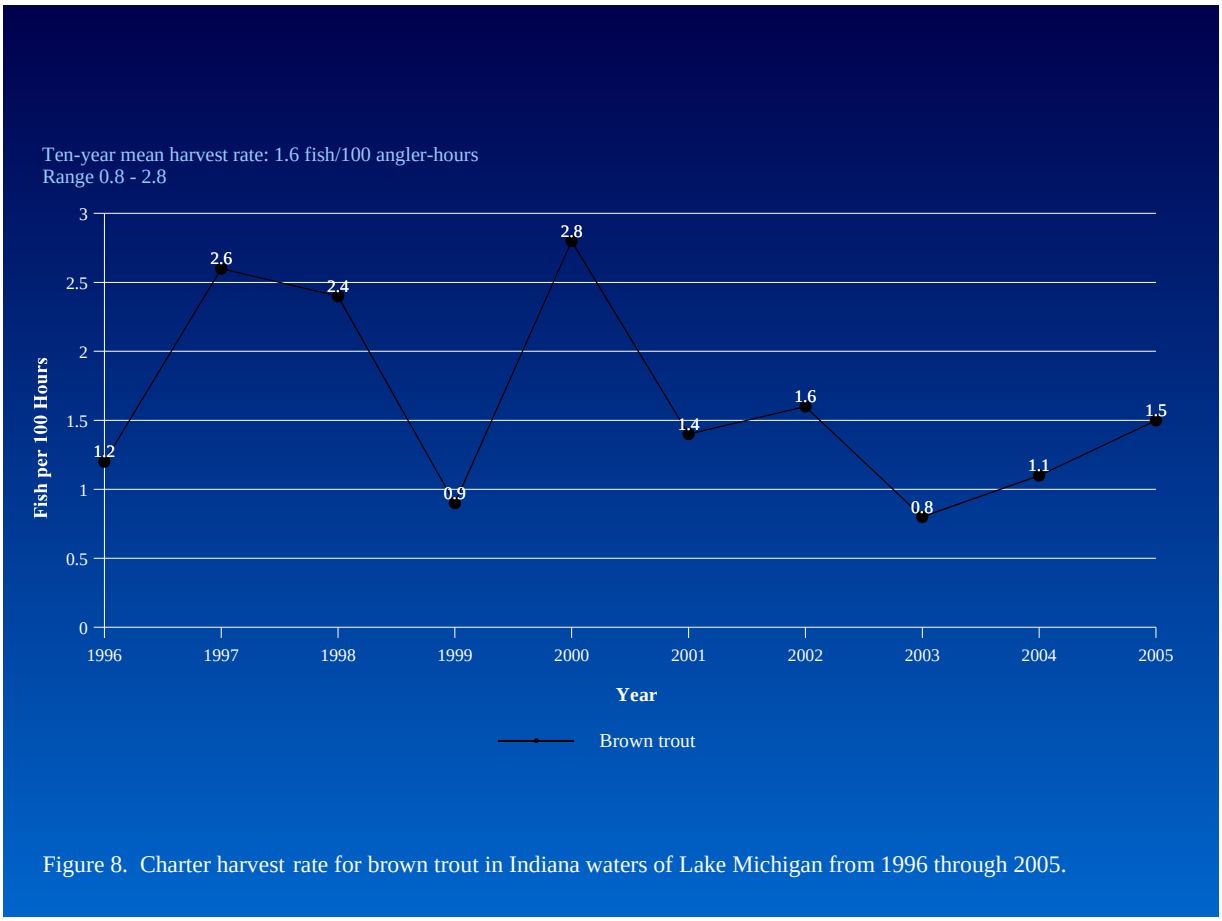

Figure 8. Charter harvest rate for brown trout in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan from 1996 through 2005.

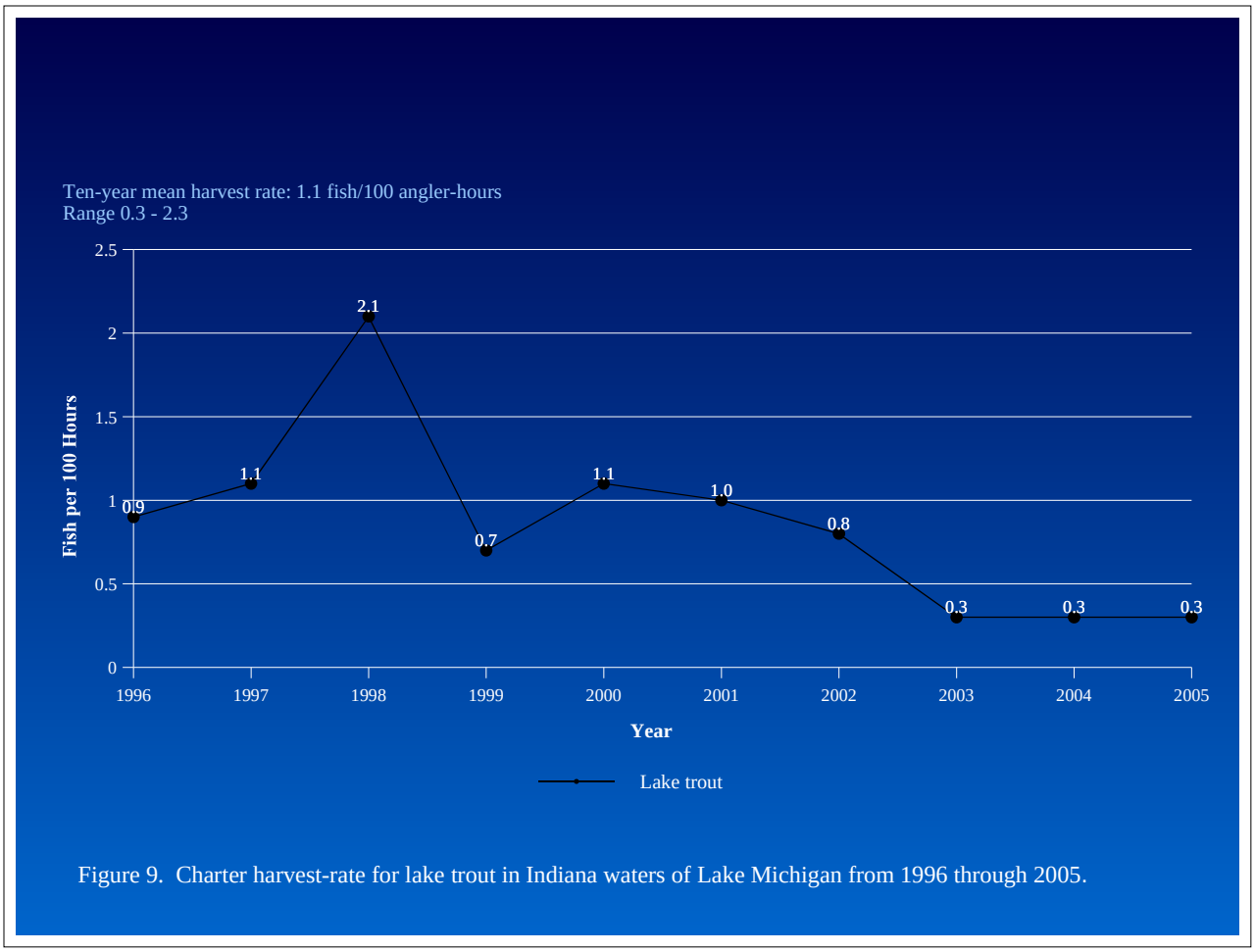

Figure 9. Charter harvest-rate for lake trout in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan from 1996 through 2005.

APPENDIX 1

312 IAC 9-7-17 Charter fishing boat operator's license

Authority: IC 14-22-2-6; IC 14-22-15

Affected: IC 14-22-15-4

Sec. 17. (a) An individual may not take another individual sport fishing for hire on:

(1) Indiana waters;

(2) waters containing state-owned fish; or

(3) state boundary waters;

without a charter fishing boat operator's license issued by the director under IC 14-22-15-4 and this section.

(b) A license holder under this section shall, on a departmental form, keep legible and accurate daily fishing records of the:

(1) species;

(2) numbers, locations, and dates of fish taken; and

(3) number of fishermen and hours fished;

while engaged in charter fishing. These daily records shall be recorded before the licensed fishing person departs the boat at the conclusion of the fishing trip.

(c) A license holder under this section shall, on a departmental form, prepare a monthly report of the information maintained on the daily fishing records. The monthly report shall be submitted to the director or the director's representative before the fifteenth day of each month following the month covered. The report shall be submitted each month regardless of whether charter fishing activity occurs in the month covered unless the license holder has submitted an Inactive License Form to signify that no fishing activity will take place for the remainder of the calendar year. The Inactive License Form shall be submitted to the director or the director’s representative before the fifteenth day of the month following the month the license is deemed inactive.

(d) The director or the director's representative may, at any reasonable time, inspect the daily fishing records required under subsection (b) or IC 14-22-15-4. *(Natural Resources Commission; 312 IAC 9-7-17; filed May 12, 1997, 10:00 a.m.: 20 IR 2721; filed May 28, 1998, 5:14 p.m.: 21 IR 3723; filed Dec 26, 2001, 2:40 p.m.: 25 IR 1540; readopted filed Jul 28, 2003, 12:00 p.m.: 27 IR 286)*

APPENDIX 2

REPORT OF OPERATOR OF CHARTER FISHING BOAT

State Form 25789 (R6 / 9-03)
Indiana Fish and Wildlife

Reporting period *(month, year)*

Return to:
Division of Fish and Wildlife
100 West Water Street
Michigan City, IN 46360

INSTRUCTIONS: *See reverse side for instructions for completing form.*

Name of licensee	Name of body of water fished	License number

① TRIP DATE	② NUMBER OF ANGLERS	③ LENGTH OF TRIP	④ TOTAL HOURS FISHED	⑤ NUMBER OF FISH HARVESTED						⑥ NUMBER OF FISH RELEASED					
				COHO	CHINOOK	STEEL HEAD	LAKE TROUT	BROWN TROUT	OTHER	COHO	CHINOOK	STEEL HEAD	LAKE TROUT	BROWN TROUT	OTHER
TOTAL															

Comments

I affirm, under the penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true, complete and accurate.	⑦ Signature of charter operator	Date signed *(month, day, year)*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM
(numbers correspond to numbers on the reverse side)

1. TRIP DATE. Daily fishing trips shall be recorded before the licensed fishing person departs the boat at the conclusion of the charter boat fishing trip *(see administrative rule* 312 AC 9-7-17). Only trips for which all or part of the trip was conducted in **Indiana** waters need to be accounted for. Record the day of the month the fishing activity occurred. If more than one charter boat fishing trip occurs per day, record each trip on a separate line using the same trip date. For example, if you had 3 trips on April 17th, April 17th will occupy three separate lines.

2. NUMBER OF ANGLERS. Daily records shall include the number of anglers fishing in the chartered party. If the captain or first mate's license is used to fish additional poles for the trip or if their license is used for bag limits to count toward the catch, these should be included in the total number of anglers fishing on the boat.

3. LENGTH OF TRIP. Record the number of hours fished in **Indiana** waters. If only a portion of the total trip was conducted in Indiana waters, estimate the total hours that were actually fished in Indiana waters.

4. TOTAL HOURS FISHED. The total hours fished is arrived at by multiplying the number anglers times the hours fished in Indiana waters. For example, if 4 anglers fished 6 hours, the total hours fished is 24.

5. NUMBER OF FISH HARVESTED. Record only fish harvested while fishing in Indiana jurisdictional waters. Use "OTHER" columns for species not listed. **Indicate** what those species are and the **number** harvested in the appropriate boxes. Use the fish abbreviation codes listed. If a code is **not** listed, use the comments box to define the species. For example, if 2 smallmouth bass, 3 largemouth bass and 5 channel catfish were harvested, the fish would be recorded as 2SMB/3LMB in the black bass harvested column and 5CHC in the catfish harvested column.

   Black Bass: smallmouth bass (SMB)
   largemouth bass (LMB)

   Northern Pike / Muskellunge: northern pike (NOP)
   muskie (MUE)

   Temperate Bass: white bass (WHB)
   striped bass (STB)
   hybrid striped bass or wiper (HSB)

   Walleye / Sauger: walleye (WAE)
   sauger (SAE)

   OTHER: carp (CAP)
   freshwater drum (FWD)
   sunfish family (SUN): includes bluegill, crappie, green sunfish, longear sunfish, pumpkinseed, redear, rock bass, warmouth, etc.

6. NUMBER OF FISH RELEASED. Record only fish that were landed but then released while fishing in Indiana jurisdictional waters. Use "OTHER" columns for species not listed. **Indicate** WHAT those species are and the **number** released in the appropriate box. Use the fish abbreviation codes listed above. If a code is **not** listed, use the comments box to define the species. For example, if 3 walleye, 10 crappie and 2 bluegill were released, the fish would be recorded as 3WAE in the walleye/sauger released column and 12SUN in the other released column.

7. SIGNATURE OF CHARTER OPERATOR. Sign and date the form. Forms must be submitted monthly, even if no fishing activity occurred. Reports are due in the Fish and Wildlife's Michigan City office on or before the 15th of the month following the report month.

   NOTE: Return the original copy *(white)* to the Michigan City address displayed below. This report is due in the Division's Michigan City office on or before the 15th of the month following the report month. At any time you may place your license into inactive status by completing an Inactive Report form. Once your license becomes inactive it may not be used for the remainder of the year.

Return to:
Lake Michigan HQT
100 West Water Street
Michigan City, IN 46360-1310